WEST Search History

DATE: Wednesday, April 02, 2003

Set Name side by side	Query	Hit Count	Set Name result set
	DB=USPT; PLUR=YES; OP=AND		
L1	(auto-immune or autoimmune or anti-hla or antihla or antimhc or anti-mhc).clm.	1255	L1
L2	L1 and (elisa or eliza or epitope or paratope or para-tope or minotope or tope or peptide or polypeptide or derivative or allelic or allele).clm.	339	L2
L3	L2 and (detect or measure or method or process or detecting or detection or measuring or test or testing or screen or screening or diagnose or diagnosing or diagnosis or diagnostic).clm.	322	L3
L4	L3 and (gene or genetic or engineer or engineered or recombinant or recombinantly).clm.	47	L4
L5	L3 and (gene or genetic or engineer or engineered or recombinant or recombinantly or synthetic or synthetically).clm.	61	L5
L6	L5 and (hla or mhc or cd4 or cd8 or cd-8 or cd-4).clm.	15	L6
L7	(anticd4$2 or anti-cd4$2 or anti-cd8$2 or anticd8$2 anti-hla or antihla or antimhc or anti-mhc).clm.	75	L7
L8	(anticd4$2 or anti-cd4$2 or anti-cd8$2 or anticd8$2 anti-hla or antihla or antimhc or anti-mhc).clm.	75	L8

L9	L8 and (method or process).clm.	63	L9
L10	L9(detect or measure or method or process or detecting or detection or measuring or test or testing or screen or screening or diagnose or diagnosing or diagnosis or diagnostic).clm.	1335	L10
L11	L9 and (detect or measure or method or process or detecting or detection or measuring or test or testing or screen or screening or diagnose or diagnosing or diagnosis or diagnostic).clm.	63	L11
L12	(detect or measure or method or process or detecting or detection or measuring or test or testing or screen or screening or diagnose or diagnosing or diagnosis or diagnostic).clm.	1388813	L12
L13	L12 same (anticd4$2 or anti-cd4$2 or anti-cd8$2 or anticd8$2 anti-hla or antihla or antimhc or anti-mhc or antitcell or anti-tcell or anti-t or antit).clm.	55	L13
L14	(hlaa2 or hla-a2 or hlab8 or hla-b8).clm.	33	L14
L15	L14 and (hybridoma or monoclonal or mono-clonal or mab or moab).clm.	1	L15
L16	(hlaa2 or hla-a2 or hlab8 or hla-b8) same (hybridoma or monoclonal or mono-clonal or mab or moab or immune or polyclonal or poly-clonal or antisera or antiserum or anti-sera or immunoglobulin or immuno-globulin or igg or igm or iga)	146	L16
L17	(hlaa2 or hla-a2 or hlab8 or hla-b8).ti.	14	L17
L18	L17 and (autoimmun$ or autoantibod$ or elisa or eliza or immunoassay)	12	L18

END OF SEARCH HISTORY

L Number	Hits	Search Text	DB	Time stamp
1	696	hla adj a2	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:34
2	129	(hla adj a2) same monoclonal	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:41
3	98	((hla adj a2) same monoclonal) and screen$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:42
4	9	((hla adj a2) same monoclonal) same screen$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:44
5	0	detect same bb27	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:45
6	1	detect same bb7	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:46
7	1	screen same bb7	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:46
9	6	detect same bb7$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:46
8	3	screen same bb7$	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:51
10	91	hla adj b8	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:56
11	14	detect$ same hla same b8	USPAT; US-PGPUB; EPO; DERWENT	2003/04/02 13:57

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L13: Entry 47 of 55 File: USPT Oct 12, 1993

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5252556 A
TITLE: Fragment capable of binding anti-CD43 autoantibodies

CLAIMS:

1. A method of treating a human patient infected with HIV-1 comprising administering to said patient a soluble CD43-antigen capable of binding to an anti-CD43 autoantibody produced by said patient, wherein said CD43-antigen is a soluble glycosylated CD43 fragment comprising an amino acid sequence homologous to amino acids 20-254 of CD43.

4. A method of eliminating anti-CD43 antibodies in a healthy HIV-1 infected individual comprising, in the following order,

immunizing said individual with a soluble segment of CD43 consisting of amino acids 20-254, and

administering to said individual a treatment that kills dividing cells.

L13: Entry 48 of 55 File: USPT Aug 10, 1993

US-PAT-NO: 5234816
DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5234816 A

TITLE: Method for the classification and monitoring of leukemias

DATE-ISSUED: August 10, 1993

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE	COUNTRY
Terstappen; Leon W. M. M.	Palo Alto	CA		

US-CL-CURRENT: 435/7.24; 436/172, 436/536, 436/64

CLAIMS:

I claim:

1. A method for classifying white blood cells in a patient sample as to leukemic type comprising the steps of:

(a) dividing the sample into more than one aliquot;

(b) mixing each aliquot with first and second monoclonal antibodies each labelled with a fluorochrome having distinguishable emission spectra wherein the antibodies are different and are selected from the group consisting of anti-B lymphocyte, anti-T lymphocyte, anti-monocyte anti HLA-DR, CD34and CD38 monoclonal antibodies and each aliquot is mixed with different antibodies;

(c) analyzing the cells in each aliquot for light scatter and fluorescence by means of flow cytometry;

(d) constructing a bivariate plot of fluorochrome emissions for each aliquot;

(e) dividing each plot into quadrants so that the quadrants contain first antibody single positive, double positive, second antibody single positive and double negative cells;

(f) plotting fluorescence emissions for the cells in each aliquot, such that each cell falls into a specific quadrant;

(g) consecutively numbering each quadrant beginning with the first antibody single positive quadrant in the first aliquot and proceeding sequentially through the double positive, second antibody single positive and double negative quadrants and then likewise through the remaining aliquots;

(h) assigning to each aliquot one or more quadrant numbers for the quadrant wherein the percentage of cells in that quadrant exceeds a known number; and

(i) comparing the quadrants assigned to the aliquots from the sample with a known set of quadrant numbers for each type of leukemia being examined.

2. The method of claim 1 wherein the leukemias are acute leukemias.

3. The method of claim 1 wherein the sample of cells comprises mononuclear cells separated from peripheral blood.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the sample of cells comprises mononuclear cells separated from bone marrow.

5. The method of claim 1 wherein the number of antibodies per aliquot is three.

6. The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-B lymphocyte antibodies are selected from the group consisting of CD10, CD19, CD20, CD21, CD22, CD24, CD26, CD35, CD37, CD39, CD40, CD72, CD75, CD76 and CD79 antibodies.

7. The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-T lymphocyte antibodies are selected from the group consisting of CD1, CD2, CD3, CD4, CD5, CD6 CD7, CD8 and CD27 antibodies.

8. The method of claim 1 wherein the anti-monocyte antibodies are selected from the group consisting of CD33, CD11b, CD11c, CD13, CD14, CD15, CD16, CD48, CD63, CD64, CD65, CD66, CD67 and CD68 antibodies.

9. The method of claim 1 wherein the sample is divided into 5 aliquots and said first and second antibodies are in pairs selected from the group consisting of anti-CD10/anti-CD19; anti-CD20/anti-CD5; anti-CD3/anti-CD22; anti-CD7/anti-CD33; and anti-HLA-DR/anti-CD13.

10. The method of claim 9 wherein an additional aliquot is mixed with the following antibody pair: anti-CD34/anti-CD38.

11. The method of claim 1 wherein the fluorochromes are selected from the group consisting of fluorescein isothiocyanate, R-phycoerythrin and perdinin chlorophyll complex.

12. The method of claim 9 wherein each of the first members of the pair are labelled directly with fluorescein isothiocyanate and the second members of each pair are labelled directly with R-phycoerythrin.

13. The method of claim 1 wherein the step of dividing plots into quadrants is carried out by utilizing fluorescently labelled IgG control antibodies to define the limits of non-specific staining of the cells in the sample.

14. The method of claim 13 wherein the step further comprises utilizing unlabelled irrelevant control antibodies.

15. The method of claim 1 wherein a third monoclonal antibody is added to each aliquot and there are more than four quadrants per plot.

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- Derwent World Patents Index
- IBM Technical Disclosure Bulletins

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L6: Entry 11 of 15 File: USPT Sep 30, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5672473 A
TITLE: Methods of identifying compounds useful for treating autoimmune diseases

CLAIMS:

1. A method of determining whether a compound inhibits the ability of a polypeptide to activate transcription, the polypeptide being characterized in that it comprises a CIITA transcription activation domain and lacks a functional CIITA interaction domain, wherein inhibition of transcription indicates that said compound is a potential autoimmune disease therapeutic.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein inhibition of transcription activation is measured by

a) providing a fusion protein comprising said polypeptide fused to a DNA-binding protein;

b) providing a transcription regulatory DNA sequence, operably linked to a reporter gene in a system suitable for transcribing said reporter gene when said fusion protein is bound to said regulatory DNA sequence;

c) providing said fusion protein and said compound in said system; and

d) measuring the ability of said compound to inhibit transcription of said reporter gene.

3. The method of claim 1, further comprising measuring the ability of said compound to inhibit the ability of a second polypeptide to activate transcription, the second polypeptide being characterized in that it comprises an isotype-specific CIITA transcription activation domain and lacks a functional CIITA interaction domain, wherein said method identifies isotype-specific compounds.

4. A substantially pure DNA encoding a CIITA isotype-specific transcription activating polypeptide including amino acids 26-352 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a variant thereof that functions as an activation domain of CIITA but not as an interaction domain of CIITA.

5. The DNA of claim 4, wherein said DNA has the sequence of nucleotides 76-1056 of SEQ ID NO:1, or encodes a polypeptide that functions as an activation and not as an interaction domain of CIITA but differs from amino acids 26-352 of SEQ ID NO:1 by one or more conservative amino acid substitutions.

7. A substantially pure DNA encoding a CIITA transcription activating polypeptide including amino acids 26-352 of SEQ ID NO:1, said polypeptide functioning as an activation domain but not as an interaction domain of CIITA.

8. A substantially pure polypeptide comprising a CIITA transcription activation domain and lacking a functional CIITA interaction domain.

9. The polypeptide of claim 8 comprising an amino acid sequence including amino acids 26-352 of SEQ ID NO:1 or a variant thereof that functions as an activation domain, but not as an interaction domain, of CIITA.

10. The polypeptide of claim 8 wherein said CIITA is isotype-specific.

11. The polypeptide of claim 8, wherein said polypeptide has the sequence of amino acids 26-352 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a polypeptide that functions as an activation and not as an interaction domain of CIITA but differs from amino acids 26-352 of SEQ ID NO:1 by one or more conservative amino acid substitutions.

12. A method of determining whether a compound inhibits the ability of a polypeptide to bind its target protein, said polypeptide being characterized in that it comprises a CIITA interaction domain and lacks a functional CIITA activation domain, wherein inhibition of binding indicates that said compound is a potential autoimmune disease therapeutic.

13. The method of claim 12, said method comprising determining whether said compound inhibits the ability of said polypeptide to mediate transcription, inhibition of transcription indicating that said compound is a potential autoimmune disease therapeutic.

14. The method of claim 13, wherein said inhibition is measured by

a) providing a first fusion protein comprising said polypeptide fused to a DNA binding protein;

b) providing a reporter construct comprising DNA regulatory sequence for said DNA binding protein, operably linked to a reporter gene in a system suitable for transcribing said reporter gene;

c) providing a second fusion protein, said second fusion protein being characterized in that it comprises a transcription activation domain fused to the target protein of a CIITA interaction domain;

d) providing said first and second fusion proteins, said reporter construct, and said compound in a transcription system; and

e) measuring the ability of said compound to inhibit transcription of said reporter gene.

15. The method of claim 12, further comprising measuring the ability of said compound to inhibit the ability of a second polypeptide to bind its target protein, said second polypeptide being characterized in that it comprises an isotype-specific CIITA interaction domain and lacks a functional CIITA transcription activation domain, wherein said method identifies isotype-specific compounds.

16. A substantially pure DNA encoding a CIITA polypeptide including amino acids 301-1139 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a variant thereof that functions as an interaction domain of CIITA, but not as an activation domain of CIITA.

17. The DNA of claim 16, wherein said DNA has the sequence of nucleotides 903-3390 of SEQ ID NO:1, or encodes a polypeptide that functions as an interaction and not as an activation domain of CIITA but differs from amino acids 301-1130 of SEQ ID NO:1 by one or more conservative amino acid-substitutions.

18. The DNA of claim 16, wherein said DNA encodes a polypeptide comprising amino acids 301-1130 of SEQ ID

NO:1.

20. A substantially pure polypeptide comprising a CIITA interaction domain and lacking a functional CIITA transcription activation domain.

21. The polypeptide of claim 20, wherein said polypeptide has the sequence of amino acids 301-1130 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a polypeptide that functions as an interaction and not as an activation domain of CIITA but differs from amino acids 301-1130 of SEQ ID NO:1 by one or more conservative amino acid substitutions.

22. The polypeptide of claim 20, including amino acids 301-1130 of SEQ ID NO:1, or a variant thereof that functions as an interaction domain, but not as an activation domain, of CIITA.

23. The polypeptide of claim 20, wherein said CIITA is isotype specific.

24. A method of determining whether a compound inhibits the ability of a polypeptide to mediate transcription, said polypeptide being characterized in that it comprises a CIITA interaction domain fused to a transcription activation domain and lacks a functional CIITA transcription activation domain, wherein inhibition of transcription indicates that said compound is a potential autoimmune disease therapeutic.

25. The method of claim 24, further comprising providing said polypeptide in a B lymphocyte and assaying for expression of the MHC class II genes.

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L6: Entry 14 of 15 File: USPT Oct 18, 1994

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5356779 A
TITLE: Assay for direct binding of peptides that are T-cell epitopes to MHC gene products on intact antigen-presenting cells and the use thereof for screening susceptibility of autoimmune diseases

CLAIMS:

1. An assay for screening the susceptibility of a mammal to an immunological disorder, comprising:

labelling with a ligand a peptide that is a T-cell epitope having a sequence corresponding to a stretch of the sequence of the antigen relevant to the disorder and binds to gene products of the major histocompatibility complex (MHC), classes I and II, on the surface of intact living antigen presenting cells;

incubating intact living antigen-presenting cells with the labelled peptide, thus directly binding the peptide to the cells; and

monitoring the extent of binding by the addition of a probe that reacts with the ligand and measuring peptide bound cells versus peptide-unbound cells, whereby the extent of the binding of the peptide to the antigen-presenting cells is correlated to the susceptibility to the disorder.--

4. An assay according to claim 1 for the screening of susceptibility to autoimmune disorders.

5. As assay according to claim 4 for the screening of susceptibility of a subject to myasthenia gravis, which comprises:

i. labelling a peptide which has a sequence corresponding to a stretch of the sequence of the human acetylcholine receptor .alpha.-subunit;

ii. incubating the labelled peptide with antigen-presenting cells of the subject, and

iii. monitoring the extent of binding with a probe that reacts with the ligand.

6. An assay according to claim 5, wherein the subject is a human subject, which comprises:

i. biotinylating the peptide p195-212 of the sequence:
Asp-Thr-Pro-Tyr-Leu-Asp-Ile-Thr-Tyr-His-Phe-Val-Met-Gln-Arg-Leu-Pro-Leu (SEQ ID NO: 1)

or the peptide p257-271 of the sequence: Leu-Leu-Val-Ile-Val-Glu-Leu-Ile-Pro-Ser-Thr-Ser-Ser-Ala-Val (SEQ

ID NO: 2);

ii. incubating the biotinylated peptide with the antigen presenting cells of peripheral blood lymphocytes of the subject; and

iii. monitoring the extent of binding using phycoerythrin-avidin by flow cytometry.--

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Search Results - Record(s) 1 through 33 of 33 returned.

☐ 1. Document ID: US 6465611 B1

L14: Entry 1 of 33 File: USPT Oct 15, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6465611 B1
TITLE: Compounds for immunotherapy of prostate cancer and methods for their use

CLAIMS:

4. An isolated polypeptide effective for eliciting a human T-cell response consisting of the naturally processed HLA-A2 epitope of amino acid residues 78-86 of SEQ ID NO:327, said polypeptide being present in a formulation comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and an adjuvant.

5. An isolated polypeptide consisting of SEQ ID NO: 327 or a fragment of SEQ ID NO: 327 comprising at least the naturally processed HLA-A2 T-cell epitope of amino acid residues 78-86 of SEQ ID NO: 327, said polypeptide being present in a formulation comprising a physiologically acceptable carrier and an adjuvant.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 2. Document ID: US 6464980 B1

L14: Entry 2 of 33 File: USPT Oct 15, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6464980 B1
TITLE: MAGE-1 c-terminal immunogenic peptides

CLAIMS:

3. The immunogenic peptide of claim 1 having an HLA-A2 binding motif wherein the immunogenic peptide is selected from the group consisting of: 279MAGE1N Lys-Val-Leu-Glu-Tyr-Val-Ile-Lys-Val, (A02) (Seq. ID No. 4); 265MAGE1N Phe-Leu-Trp-Gly-Pro-Arg-Ala-Leu-Ala, (A02) (Seq. ID No. 5); 302MAGE1N Ala-Leu-Arg-Glu-Glu-Glu-Glu-Gly-Val, (A02) (Seq. ID No. 6); 271MAGE1N Ala-Leu-Ala-Glu-Thr-Ser-Tyr-Val-Lys-Val, (A02) (Seq. ID No. 7); 283MAGE1N Tyr-Val-Ile-Lys-Val-Ser-Ala-Arg-Val, (A02) (Seq. ID No. 8); and 270MAGE1N Arg-Ala-Leu-Ala-Glu-Thr-Ser-Tyr-Val, (A02) (Seq. ID No. 9).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 3. Document ID: US 6384190 B1

L14: Entry 3 of 33 File: USPT May 7, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6384190 B1
TITLE: Isolated decapeptides which bind to HLA molecules

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated peptide which binds to an HLA-A2 molecule and consists of ten amino acids, said isolated peptide having Val at its carboxy terminus, Glu at its amino terminus, Leu or Met at the second amino acid from the amino terminus, and Ala at the third amino acid from the N terminus (SEQ ID NO: 21).

4. An isolated peptide which binds to an HLA-A2 molecule and consists of ten amino acids, said isolated peptide having Val at its carboxy terminus, Glu at its amino terminus Ala at the second amino acid from the amino terminus and Leu of Met at the third amino acid from the N terminus (SEQ ID NO: 21).

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | Claims | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 4. Document ID: US 6368857 B1

L14: Entry 4 of 33 File: USPT Apr 9, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6368857 B1
TITLE: Method for provoking proliferation of cytolytic T cells via the use of decapeptides which complex with HLA-A2 molecules

CLAIMS:

1. A method for provoking proliferation of cytolytic T cells, comprising contacting a sample which contains cytolytic T cells with a complex of (i) an isolated peptide which consists of 10 amino acids, the carboxy terminus of which is Val, and the amino terminus of which is Glu, wherein the second amino acid from the terminus is Leu or Met, and the third amino acid is Ala, and (ii) an HLA-A2 molecule, wherein said sample is contacted with an amount of said complex sufficient to provoke proliferation of any cytolytic T cell precursors specific to said complex, into cytolytic T cells.

2. A method for provoking proliferation of cytolytic T cells, comprising contacting a sample which contains cytolytic T cells with a complex of a peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 9, 10, 11 or 12, and an HLA-A2 molecule, wherein said sample is contacted with an amount of said complex sufficient to provoke proliferation of any cytolytic T cell precursors specific to said complex, into cytolytic T cells.

☐ 5. Document ID: US 6353089 B1

L14: Entry 5 of 33 File: USPT Mar 5, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6353089 B1
TITLE: Method for stimulating CTLs with peptides

CLAIMS:

1. A method for stimulating proliferation of cytolytic T cells comprising contacting a cytolytic T cell containing sample with a cell presenting a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and a peptide, the amino acid sequence of which consists of, SEQ ID NO: 4, for a time and under conditions effective to stimulate proliferation of cytolytic T cells specific for said complex.

2. The method of claim 1, comprising contacting said cytolytic T cell containing sample with said cell presenting a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and a peptide in vitro.

3. The method of claim 1, comprising contacting said cytolytic T cell containing sample with said cell presenting a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and a peptide in vivo.

☐ 6. Document ID: US 6339149 B1

L14: Entry 6 of 33 File: USPT Jan 15, 2002

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6339149 B1
TITLE: Isolated nucleic acid molecules which encode tumor rejection antigens found in dage

CLAIMS:

3. The isolated nucleic acid molecule of claim 1, which encodes a tumor rejection antigen which complexes with an HLA-A2, HLA-A3, HLA-A11, HLA-B7, HLA-B3, HLA-B44, or HLA-Cw*1601 molecule.

☐ 7. Document ID: US 6326200 B1

L14: Entry 7 of 33 File: USPT Dec 4, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6326200 B1
TITLE: Isolated nona-and decapeptides which bind to HLA molecules, and the use thereof

CLAIMS:

1. A method for provoking proliferation of cytolytic T cells, comprising contacting a sample containing cytolytic T cell precursors with a complex of a peptide, the amino acid sequence of which is set forth at SEQ ID NO:

13, SEQ ID NO: 14 or SEQ ID NO: 15, and an HLA-A2 molecule, to provoke proliferation of any cytolytic T cell precursors specific to said complex into cytolytic T cells.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 8. Document ID: US 6297050 B1

L14: Entry 8 of 33 File: USPT Oct 2, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6297050 B1
TITLE: Methods for treating subject with DAGE derived peptides

CLAIMS:

2. The method of claim 1, wherein said HLA molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule, and said peptide consists of amino acids 100-108 of SEQ ID NO:17, amino acids 355-364 of SEQ ID NO: 17.

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said HLA molecule is HLA-B8, and said peptide consists of amino acids 156-164 of SEQ ID NO: 17; or amino acids 198-206 of SEQ ID NO: 17.

12. The isolated cytolytic T cell of claim 10, specific for complexes of an HLA-B8 molecule and a peptide consisting of amino acids 156-164 of SEQ ID NO: 17, or amino acids 198-206 of SEQ ID NO: 17.

15. The isolated cytolytic T cell of claim 10, specific for a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and a peptide consisting of amino acids 100-108 of SEQ ID NO: 17, or amino acids 355-364 of SEQ ID NO: 17.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 9. Document ID: US 6277956 B1

L14: Entry 9 of 33 File: USPT Aug 21, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6277956 B1
TITLE: Isolated nona- and decapeptides which bind to HLA molecules, and the use thereof

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated peptide which binds to an HLA-A2 molecule and provokes proliferation of cytolytic T cells, said peptide consisting of ten amino acids, wherein the carboxy terminal amino acid is Val, the amino terminal amino acid is Tyr or Phe, and the second amino acid is Ala.

2. An isolated peptide which binds to an HLA-A2 molecule and provokes proliferation of cytolytic T cells, wherein said peptide has an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of, SEQ ID NO: 13, SEQ ID NO: 14, SEQ ID NO: 15 and SEQ ID NO: 16.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 10. Document ID: US 6274145 B1

L14: Entry 10 of 33 File: USPT Aug 14, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6274145 B1
TITLE: Isolated nucleic acid molecule encoding cancer associated antigen, the antigen itself, and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

2. The isolated peptide of claim 1 wherein said HLA molecule is HLA-A2.

5. The immunogenic composition of claim 3, comprising a plurality of peptides which complex with HLA-A2 molecules.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 11. Document ID: US 6268411 B1

L14: Entry 11 of 33 File: USPT Jul 31, 2001

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6268411 B1
TITLE: Use of multivalent chimeric peptide-loaded, MHC/ig molecules to detect, activate or suppress antigen-specific T cell-dependent immune responses

CLAIMS:

11. The composition of claim 10, wherein the HLA class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

83. The composition of claim 82, wherein the HLA class I molecule is an HLA-A2 molecule.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc
Image

☐ 12. Document ID: US 6147187 A

L14: Entry 12 of 33 File: USPT Nov 14, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6147187 A
TITLE: Isolated tumor rejection antigen precursor mage-2 derived peptides and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and a peptide, said peptide having an amino acid sequence selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 9, and SEQ ID NO: 11.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw. Desc
Image

☐ 13. Document ID: US 6096520 A

L14: Entry 13 of 33 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096520 A
TITLE: Brain glycogen phosphorylase cancer antigen

CLAIMS:

16. The expression vector of claim 15 which additionally contains a nucleic acid which codes for HLA-A2.

22. The expression vector of claim 21 which additionally contains a nucleic acid which codes for HLA-A2.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 14. Document ID: US 6096313 A

L14: Entry 14 of 33 File: USPT Aug 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6096313 A
TITLE: Compositions containing immunogenic molecules and granulocyte-macrophage colony stimulating factor, as an adjuvant

CLAIMS:

3. The immunogenic composition of claim 1, wherein said MHC molecule is HLA-A2.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 15. Document ID: US 6063900 A

L14: Entry 15 of 33 File: USPT May 16, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6063900 A
TITLE: Isolated tumor rejection antigen precursor MAGE-2 derived peptides, and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

3. Isolated cytolytic T cell clone specific for a complex of HLA-A2 and a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 1, SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 4, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, SEQ ID NO: 10 and SEQ ID NO: 11.

6. Method for treating a subject with a cancerous condition in which cancer cells present a complex of HLA-A2 and a peptide molecule selected from SEQ ID NO: 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10 and 11 on their surfaces, comprising administering an amount of an isolated cytolytic T cell clone specific for said complex to said subject, sufficient to lyse said cancer cells.

☐ 16. Document ID: US 6019987 A

L14: Entry 16 of 33 File: USPT Feb 1, 2000

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 6019987 A
TITLE: Isolated, MAGE-3 derived peptides which complex with HLA-A2 molecules and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

2. Isolated cytolytic T cell clone which has a receptor which specifically recognizes complexes of an HLA-A2 molecule and the peptide of claim 1.

3. Monoclonal antibody which specifically binds to an epitope formed by complexes of HLA-A2 and the peptide of claim 1.

4. Method for treating a subject with a cancerous condition in which cancer cells which present complexes of HLA-A2 molecules complexed with a peptide, the amino acid sequence of which consists of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3 on their surfaces, comprising administering an amount of the cytolytic T cell clone of claim 2 to said subject, wherein said amount is sufficient to lyse said cancerous cells.

6. Method for identifying a subject with a cancerous condition, comprising contacting ex corpore a sample taken from said subject with a reagent specific for complexes of an HLA-A2 molecule and a peptide, the amino

acid sequence of which consists of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 3, and determining reaction of said reagent with a cell in said samples as a determination of a cancer conditions.

☐ 17. Document ID: US 5958711 A

L14: Entry 17 of 33 File: USPT Sep 28, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5958711 A
TITLE: Methods for determining expression of NAG tumor rejection antigen precursor

CLAIMS:

1. A method for diagnosing a disorder in which a NAG tumor rejection antigen precursor is expressed which is processed to a NAG derived tumor rejection antigen consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 6 or SEQ ID NO: 8 which forms a complex with HLA-A2 molecule, comprising contacting a sample from a subject with an agent specific for said complex and determining interaction between said complex and said agent as a determination of said disorder.

☐ 18. Document ID: US 5886145 A

L14: Entry 18 of 33 File: USPT Mar 23, 1999

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5886145 A
TITLE: Isolated nucleic acid molecules, peptides which form complexes with MHC molecule HLA-A2 and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

3. The isolated tumor rejection antigen precursor according to claim 1, wherein said tumor rejection antigen precursor is processed to a tumor rejection antigen presented by HLA-A2 molecules.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 19. Document ID: US 5854203 A

L14: Entry 19 of 33 File: USPT Dec 29, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5854203 A
TITLE: Tumor rejection antigen precursor processed to at least one tumor rejection antigen presented by HLA-A2

CLAIMS:

1. An isolated tumor rejection antigen precursor molecule which is not a tyrosinase, and which comprises an amino acid sequence corresponding to a peptide which forms a complex with HLA-A2 molecule, said isolated tumor rejection antigen precursor molecule having an amino acid sequence encoded by the nucleotide sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 20. Document ID: US 5851523 A

L14: Entry 20 of 33 File: USPT Dec 22, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5851523 A
TITLE: Isolated, peptides derived from MAGE tumor rejection antigen precursors which complex with HLA-A2 molecules and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

7. The kit of claim 6, further comprising a DNA molecule which codes for an HLA-A2 molecule.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 21. Document ID: US 5844075 A

L14: Entry 21 of 33 File: USPT Dec 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5844075 A
TITLE: Melanoma antigens and their use in diagnostic and therapeutic methods

CLAIMS:

13. The immunogenic peptide of any of claims 1 or 8 wherein said peptide is recognized by HLA-A2 restricted tumor infiltrating lymphocyte.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
Image

☐ 22. Document ID: US 5843688 A

L14: Entry 22 of 33 File: USPT Dec 1, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5843688 A
TITLE: Isolated tyrosinase derived peptides and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

2. Isolated cytolytic T cell specific for a complex of HLA-A2 and the tyrosinase derived peptide consisting of the amino acid sequence of SEQ ID NO: 4.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 23. Document ID: US 5837476 A

L14: Entry 23 of 33 File: USPT Nov 17, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5837476 A
TITLE: Methods for determining disorders by assaying for a non-tyrosinase, tumor rejection antigen precursor

CLAIMS:

1. Method for diagnosing a disorder characterized by expression of a tumor rejection antigen precursor which is not tyrosinase, and is encoded nucleic acid molecule having the nucleotide sequence of SEQ ID NO: 1 and is processed to a tumor rejection antigen which forms a complex with an HLA-A2 molecule, comprising contacting a sample from a subject with an agent specific for said complex and determining interaction between said complex and said agent as a determination of said disorder.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 24. Document ID: US 5827516 A

L14: Entry 24 of 33 File: USPT Oct 27, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5827516 A
TITLE: Immunomodulatory peptides

CLAIMS:

7. The method of claim 1, wherein said protein is HLA-A2, HLA-A29, HLA-A30, HLA-B44, HLA-B51, HLA-Bw62, HLA-C, HLA-DP .beta.-chain, HLA-DQ .alpha.-chain, HLA-DQ .beta.-chain, HLA-DQ3.2 .beta.-chain, HLA-DR .alpha.-chain, HLA-DR .beta.-chain, HLA-DR4 .beta.-chain, invariant chain (Ii), Ig kappa chain, Ig kappa

chain C region, Ig heavy chain, Na.sup.+ /K.sup.+ ATPase, potassium channel protein, sodium channel protein, calcium release channel protein, complement C9, glucose-transport protein, CD35, CD45, CD75, vinculin, calgranulin B, kinase C .zeta.-chain, integrin .beta.-4 gp150, hemoglobin, tubulin .alpha.-1 chain, myosin .beta.-heavy chain, .alpha.-enolase, transferrin, transferrin receptor, fibronectin receptor .alpha.-chain, acetylcholine receptor, interleukin-8 receptor, interferon .alpha.-receptor, interferon .gamma.-receptor, calcitonin receptor, LAM (lymphocyte activation marker) Blast-1, LAR (leukocyte antigen-related) protein, LIF (leukemia inhibitory factor) receptor, 4F2 cell-surface antigen (a cell-surface antigen involved in normal and neoplastic growth) heavy chain, cystatin SN, VLA-4 (a cell surface heterodimer in the integrin superfamily of adhesion receptors), PAI-1 (plasminogen activator inhibitor-1), IP-30 (interferon-.gamma. induced protein), ICAM-2, carboxypeptidase E, thromboxane-A synthase, NADH-cytochrome-b5 reductase, c-myc transforming protein, K-ras transforming protein, MET kinase-related transforming protein, interferon-induced guanylate-binding protein, mannose-binding protein, apolipoprotein B-100, cathepsin C, cathepsin E, cathepsin S, Factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, metalloproteinase inhibitor 1 precursor, metalloproteinase inhibitor 2, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, or heat shock cognate 71 kD protein.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein said segment comprises residues 29-40 (SEQ ID NO: 187) or residues 106-115 (SEQ ID NO: 150) of HLA-A2 heavy chain.

28. The method of claim 17, wherein said protein is HLA-A2, HLA-A29, HLA-A30, HLA-B44, HLA-B51, HLA-Bw62, HLA-C, HLA-DP .beta.-chain, HLA-DQ .alpha.-chain, HLA-DQ .beta.-chain, HLA-DQ3.2 .beta.-chain, HLA-DR .alpha.-chain, HLA-DR .beta.-chain, HLA-DR4 .beta.-chain, invariant chain (Ii), Ig kappa chain, Ig kappa chain C region, Ig heavy chain, Na.sup.+ /K.sup.+ ATPase, potassium channel protein, sodium channel protein, calcium release channel protein, complement C9, glucose-transport protein, CD35, CD45, CD75, vinculin, calgranulin B, kinase C .zeta.-chain, integrin .beta.-4 gp150, hemoglobin, tubulin .alpha.-1 chain, myosin .beta.-heavy chain, .alpha.-enolase, transferrin, transferrin receptor, fibronectin receptor .alpha.-chain, acetylcholine receptor, interleukin-8 receptor, interferon .alpha.-receptor, interferon .gamma.-receptor, calcitonin receptor, LAM (lymphocyte activation marker) Blast-1, LAR (leukocyte antigen-related) protein, LIF (leukemia inhibitory factor) receptor, 4F2 cell-surface antigen (a cell-surface antigen involved in normal and neoplastic growth) heavy chain, cystatin SN, VLA-4 (a cell surface heterodimer in the integrin superfamily of adhesion receptors), PAI-1 (plasminogen activator inhibitor-1), IP-30 (interferon-.gamma. induced protein), ICAM-2, carboxypeptidase E, thromboxane-A synthase, NADH-cytochrome-b5 reductase, c-myc transforming protein, K-ras transforming protein, MET kinase-related transforming protein, interferon-induced guanylate-binding protein, mannose-binding protein, apolipoprotein B-100, cathepsin C, cathepsin E, cathepsin S, Factor VIII, von Willebrand factor, metalloproteinase inhibitor 1 precursor, metalloproteinase inhibitor 2, plasminogen activator inhibitor-1, or heat shock cognate 71 kD protein.

30. The method of claim 17, wherein said segment comprises residues 29-40 (SEQ ID NO: 187) or residues 106-115 (SEQ ID NO: 150) of HLA-A2 heavy chain.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 25. Document ID: US 5788969 A

L14: Entry 25 of 33 File: USPT Aug 4, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5788969 A
TITLE: Peptides for inducing cytotoxic T lymphocyte responses hepatitis B virus

CLAIMS:

1. The peptide

HBenv183-191 (Seq. ID No. 1)

Phe-Leu-Leu-Thr-Arg-Ile-Leu-Thr-Ile or a fragment thereof wherein said peptide or fragment binds with an HLA-A2 molecule to form a complex recognized by cytotoxic T cells which T cells recognize a native HBV antigen.

2. An immunogenic composition comprising an immunogenic lipid carrier and the peptide HBenv183-191 (Seq. ID No. 1) Phe-Leu-Leu-Thr-Arg-Ile-Leu-Thr-Ile or a fragment thereof wherein said peptide or fragment binds with an HLA-A2 molecule to form a complex recognized by cytotoxic T cells which T cells recognize a native HBV antigen.

5. An immunogenic composition comprising a first peptide HBenv183-191 (Seq. ID No. 1) Phe-Leu-Leu-Thr-Arg-Ile-Leu-Thr-Ile or a fragment thereof and a second immunogenic peptide wherein said first peptide or fragment binds with an HLA-A2 molecule to form a complex recognized by cytotoxic T cells which T cells recognize a native HBV antigen.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 26. Document ID: US 5770201 A

L14: Entry 26 of 33 File: USPT Jun 23, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5770201 A
TITLE: HA-2 antigenic peptide

CLAIMS:

9. The method of claim 7 wherein said Class I MHC-mediated immune response is mediated by HLA-A2.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 27. Document ID: US 5747271 A

L14: Entry 27 of 33 File: USPT May 5, 1998

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5747271 A
TITLE: Method for identifying individuals suffering from a cellular abnormality some of whose abnormal cells present complexes of HLA-A2/tyrosinase derived peptides, and methods for treating said individuals

CLAIMS:

1. Method for identifying a candidate for treatment with a therapeutic agent specific for complexes of HLA-A2 and a tyrosinase derived peptide, comprising:

(i) contacting an abnormal cell sample from a subject with a cytolytic T cell specific for said complexes, and

(ii) determining lysis of at least part of said abnormal cell sample as an indication of a candidate for said treatment.

Full | Title | Citation | Front | Review | Classification | Date | Reference | Sequences | Attachments | KWIC | Draw Desc
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☐ 28. Document ID: US 5686068 A

L14: Entry 28 of 33 File: USPT Nov 11, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5686068 A
TITLE: Isolated peptides derived from MAGE-2, cytolytic T cells specific to complexes of peptide and HLA-A2 molecules, and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

1. Isolated cytolytic T cell clone specific for a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and one of: SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, and SEQ ID NO: 9.

2. The isolated cytolytic T cell clone of claim 1, wherein said isolated cytolytic T cell clone is specific for a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule.

3. The isolated cytolytic T cell clone of claim 1, wherein said isolated cytolytic T cell clone is specific for a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and SEQ ID NO: 5.

4. The isolated cytolytic T cell clone of claim 1, wherein said isolated cytolytic T cell clone is specific for a complex of an HLA-A2 molecule and SEQ ID NO: 9.

5. Method for inducing production of cytolytic T cells in a subject, comprising administering an amount of at least one of SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 2, and SEQ ID NO: 9, to a subject who presents HLA-A2 molecule on cells, in an amount sufficient to provoke cytolytic T cell proliferation to complexes of HLA-A2 and one of SEQ ID NO: 3, SEQ ID NO: 5, and SEQ ID NO: 9.

☐ 29. Document ID: US 5620886 A

L14: Entry 29 of 33 File: USPT Apr 15, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5620886 A
TITLE: Isolated nucleic acid sequence coding for a tumor rejection antigen precursor processed to at least one tumor rejection antigen presented by HLA-A2

CLAIMS:

1. Isolated nucleic acid molecule which codes for or is complementary to a nucleic acid molecule which codes for a tumor rejection antigen precursor which is processed to a tumor rejection antigen presented by HLA-A2 molecules, wherein said tumor rejection antigen precursor comprises the amino acid sequence set forth in SEQ ID NO: 1.

12. The prokaryotic or eukaryotic cell line of claim 8, transfected with a nucleic acid molecule which codes for HLA-A2.

13. The recombinant expression vector of claim 6, further comprising a nucleic acid molecule which codes for

HLA-A2.

☐ 30. Document ID: US 5591430 A

L14: Entry 30 of 33 File: USPT Jan 7, 1997

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5591430 A
TITLE: Isolated, MAGE-3 derived peptides which complex with HLA-A2 molecules and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

1. Isolated cytolytic T cell clone specific for a complex of HLA-A2 and a peptide selected from the group consisting of: SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, and SEQ ID NO: 10.

3. A method for treating a subject with a cancerous condition characterized by cancer cells which present complexes of HLA-A2 molecules and a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7, SEQ ID NO: 8, and SEQ ID NO: 10, comprising administering an amount of the isolated cytolytic T cell clone of claim 1 to said subject sufficient to lyse cancer cells.

6. A method for identifying a sample containing a complex of HLA-A2 and a peptide selected from the group consisting of SEQ ID NO: 2, SEQ ID NO: 6, SEQ ID NO: 7. SEQ ID NO: 8 and SEQ ID NO: 10 comprising:

(a) contacting an isolated cytolytic T cell of claim 1 with a sample suspected of containing said HLA-A2-peptide complex under conditions sufficient for interaction of said cytolytic T cell with said complex, and

(b) detecting interaction of said cytolytic T cell with said HLA-A2-peptide complex.

☐ 31. Document ID: US 5554506 A

L14: Entry 31 of 33 File: USPT Sep 10, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5554506 A

TITLE: Isolated, MAGE-3 derived peptides which complex with HLA-A2 molecules and uses thereof

CLAIMS:

2. Isolated cytolytic T cell clone specific for a complex of HLA-A2 and the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 4.

3. A method for identifying a sample containing a complex of HLA-A2 and the peptide of SEQ ID No. 4 comprising:

(a) contacting a cytolytic T cell generated to an HLA-A2/SEQ ID NO. 4 peptide complex with a sample suspected of containing a complex of HLA-A2/SEQ ID No. 4 peptide under conditions sufficient for interaction of the HLA-A2-SEQ ID NO. 4 peptide complex with said cytolytic T cell, and

(c) detecting interaction of the HLA-A2/SEQ ID NO. 4 complex with said cytolytic T cell.

☐ 32. Document ID: US 5487974 A

L14: Entry 32 of 33 File: USPT Jan 30, 1996

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 5487974 A
TITLE: Method for detecting complexes containing human leukocyte antigen A2 (HLA-A2) molecules and a tyrosinase drived peptide on abnormal cells

CLAIMS:

1. Method for determining presence of cytolytic T cells specific for complexes of an HLA-A2 molecule and the peptide of SEQ ID NO: 3 in a blood sample, comprising contacting a blood sample of interest with cells which present said complexes on their surface, and determining (i) proliferation of cytolytic T cells and (ii) lysis of cells presenting said complexes, as a determination of said cytolytic T cells in said blood sample.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein said cells which present said complexes have been transfected with at least one of (i) a nucleic acid molecule which codes for an HLA-A2 molecule and (ii) a nucleic acid which codes for tyrosinase.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein said cells have been transfected with both of (i) a nucleic acid molecule which codes for an HLA-A2 molecule and (ii) a nucleic acid molecule which codes for tyrosinase.

☐ 33. Document ID: US 4835098 A

L14: Entry 33 of 33 File: USPT May 30, 1989

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: US 4835098 A
TITLE: Characterization of HLA alleles with locus-specific DNA probes

CLAIMS:

3. the probe of claim 2 wherein said class I locus allele is the HLA-A2 gene.

4. The probe of claim 3 wherein said HLA-A2 gene is derived from a human lymphoblastoid cell line.

6. The probe of claim 3 which comprises substantially all of the 3'-untranslated region of the HLA-A2 gene.

9. The probe of claim 3 which comprises DNA 5' to the transcription region of the HLA-A2 gene.

12. The probe of claim 2 wherein said HLA class I locus allele is the HLA-B8 gene.

13. The probe of claim 12 wherein said HLA-B8 gene is derived from a human lymphoblastoid cell line.

15. The probe of claim 12 which consists essentially of a DNA sequence from the 3'-untranslated region of the HLA-B8 gene.

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